



THE Macdonald Farm Journal

VOLUME 16 No. 11

JULY 1956

F A R M • S C H O O L • H O M E





- **we want you...**
- **if you are trained in**
- **Dairy Technology!**

- The dairy industry today is looking for more trained persons. We want people who can qualify for positions leading to Plant Superintendent, Laboratory Technicians, Director of Procurement Operations, and Dairy Plant Production Specialists. These are *well-paying career opportunities*.

- The Dairy Industry is on the move in Canada, and our company is right up there on top...enlarging our plants, expanding our operations, in both the fluid milk business, and the ice cream business. We also have a large Concentrated Milk Division which is an important factor in our progress.

• **HERE IS OUR MESSAGE**

- Our first message is to the schools, urging them to provide courses which will educate you men for these opportunities.
- Secondly, we urge you, the agricultural students, to think about your future and train for a rewarding career in the Dairy Industry.

- If you desire further information write: Director of Production, Dominion Dairies Limited, 7470 Upper Lachine Road, Montreal 28.

• **DOMINION DAIRIES, LIMITED**

OPERATING IN MAJOR CANADIAN CITIES

Montreal

ELMHURST DAIRY

Toronto

Hamilton

London

ACME FARMERS DAIRY

• **SANI SEAL DAIRIES**

Ottawa—Pembroke

PRODUCERS DAIRY

and many other Plants & Operations

Why A Census

Taking a census is an expensive undertaking, and the decision to hold a modified census this year instead of waiting until the regular time in 1961 is an indication of the speed with which Canada is growing. However, the census which was completed during June was less detailed than usual, for it covered only statistics of population and agriculture. It did not delve into employment and earnings, population characteristics such as birthplace and education, housing and household facilities, merchandising and services, nor fisheries. And the information collected for agriculture was less complete than usual. Nevertheless, it took sixteen thousand enumerators to get the job done.

The farm census is a census of an industry, and must include questions on the numbers or area of everything produced on the farm, besides other questions relating to the structure of the industry. The development of agricultural research, of marketing plans and of various controls for the farmers' benefit requires a great amount and variety of information. But at the same time, the burden of obtaining information from thousands of farmers, the time required and the expense of sorting and tabulating the data, and the possibility that some essential information may be overlooked, must be kept in mind. So, in the census just completed, the utmost care was taken to keep the number of questions to the minimum, and the farm questionnaire was kept to basic enquiries only. There were only 76 main questions, compared with 203 questions asked in 1951, and only part of these required answers from any one farmer.

The uses of the information collected at a census are manifold. In the field of government, descriptive material about agriculture is essential for forming the basis of policy. Provincial and local governments need detailed material on a county or municipal basis, and a census is the only means of obtaining this information for small areas.

The data collected in the census not only provide a wealth of information which cannot be obtained in any other way, but are also essential as a basis for the Bureau of Statistics' monthly and annual estimates. For instance, the census data on acreages of crops and numbers of live stock form bench-marks or starting places from which estimates in succeeding years can be made. Each year every farmer in Canada

is asked to fill in a schedule on acreage seeded to various crops, and twice a year he is asked for numbers of live stock on hand, and this information will still be asked for in 1956 in addition to the regular census data, because current estimates will have to be made before the information from the census is available; but as soon as the census figures are ready, they will be used as a basis for the official estimates.

The description of the farming enterprise — number of large and small farms, number of farmers keeping cows, horses and pigs, and so forth — is very necessary to conduct sample surveys to provide the public with up-to-date information in the years between the census takings. Schools and universities use census data a great deal to teach young people about Canada and the part played by farmers in the general economy. Industry, too, needs census information. Many establishments, such as the dairy and packing industries, have been established in Canada to process products from the farm. Other industries, such as farm implement manufacturers and makers of wire, twine, fertilizer, etc., are partly or wholly dependent upon farmers for a market for their products. Trends in production and changes in methods of farming deduced from studies of census material help these industries to carry on their business in an efficient manner, and to plan developments, including sales.

And finally, that most important group, the farmers themselves, benefit by having authoritative information about their business. The individual farmer may not find a solution to his particular problems by reading census reports, but the mass of detailed information available to farmers' organizations and to governments makes it possible to assess scores of farm problems. Such knowledge about agriculture, coupled with general knowledge gained through experience, is absolutely necessary in formulating such policies.

Our Cover Picture

This is a family of Pilgrim geese, photographed on the Macdonald College poultry plant by the Gazette Photo Service. The gander in the background is protecting his three wives and his offspring. Two geese have already hatched their eggs, and the one in the centre is still sitting on hers.

Any article in the *Journal* may be reprinted if the source and the author are credited. The Macdonald Farm Journal is owned and edited by Macdonald College, and is published in Montreal, P.Q. All correspondence concerning material appearing in the *Journal* should be addressed to: The Editor, Macdonald College, Que.

Editor, A. W. Walsh; Associate Editor, H. R. C. Avison; Business Manager, J. H. Holton.

For advertising rates and all correspondence concerning the advertising section write to the Advertising Representative, E. Gross, 202 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount, telephone GLEnvieu 2815. Subscription rate \$1.00 for 3 years. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Woodlot or Pasture?

Old Macdonald had a farm, ee-i-ee-i-oh

And on that farm he had a bush, ee-i-ee-i-oh

Into that bush he sent his herd, ee-i-ee-i-OUCH!!

by A. R. C. Jones

BY FAR THE most serious damage done to farm woodlots is that caused by grazing stock feeding on the young trees and damaging the older ones. Most woodlots in Quebec have at one time or another been used for pasture. Many farm woods are still being used extensively for this purpose.

In agriculture poor crops mean a low return from capital invested and labour expended. Similarly the woodlot with slow growth and inferior quality trees, and a sugar grove with poor sap runs are more of a burden than an asset to a farm. Every farm and the incomes produced by it are the direct results of the initiative and resourcefulness of its owner. Applying this to woodlots, many farmers are missing good possibilities to swell the cash returns from this enterprise due to the mistaken impression that grazing does not damage their woods.

Woodlots Need To Be Protected

It is doubtful whether any woodlot in Eastern Canada is producing wood at its maximum potential. The first measure necessary to increase production from farm woodlots is that of protection. Protection from grazing, protection from fire, and protection from wasteful cutting. All these agencies can have a serious effect on the amount of wood grown in a woodlot and, if severe, can result in its complete extinction.

Heavy grazing over a long period of years has been an important factor in the deterioration of farm forest in Eastern Canada and far exceeds the damage caused by fire.

Fire Damage

Fire is far more spectacular and obvious in its effect on a woodlot but in most instances the total damage to woodlots is relatively slight. Fires in hardwood stands are not a serious hazard. The "asbestos forest" as these stands have been called, are normally free from the disastrous crown type of fire that frequently consume the evergreen forests to the North.

However, fire is a hazard that must be guarded against in a woodlot. But when considering the relative scale of importance of the various agencies causing damage, that

caused by grazing animals is felt to be the most serious due to the long term effects of the damage and the lack of concern it has created.

Results of Grazing on the Woodlot

The harm caused to woodlots by grazing is frequently not apparent for many years due to the slow, insidious nature of the injury. Grazing can kill the seedlings and small trees (saplings) that are growing in the woods either by trampling or direct feeding. Cattle also break or damage the form (the straightness) of many more trees. Larger trees are debarked and their surface root systems are severed or injured by the sharp hooves of the feeding stock. A farmer would never think of allowing his herd to trample and feed on his grain crop or to have the pick of his vegetable garden. Yet despite the fact that his tree crop is naturally and continually replacing itself, something that no field crop can do, he blithely turns his cattle, sheep and hogs loose to feed on, damage or uproot these valuable replacements.

This extinction of the future crop is not always complete but invariably results in the production of a poorer (from the point-of-view of species composition) forest. The better trees, sugar maple, basswood, white ash and yellow birch in particular are special favourites. They always make up the "first course" and once the forest has been denuded of these better species, the later crops are formed from the less "delectable" and as it happens, poorer value saplings—for example, beech, soft maple, ironwood and hawthorn. The softwoods also have little "bovine appeal".

Grazing seriously damages the forest soil which in ungrazed woods acts like a sponge to hold and absorb water. Continued heavy grazing compacts the soil to such an extent that its ability to act as a reservoir is lost which



There is no young growth in this grazed woodlot.

results in rapid run-off of precipitation and starts serious erosion on the steeper slopes. Compacting of the soil also permits deep soil freezing which interferes with a good sap run in the spring and seriously retards the transportation of water to the crowns of the larger trees in the woodlot. This causes stag-headed tops (dead branches) and greatly reduces the diameter growth of the affected trees.

Results on the Stock

A woodlot at the best of times is an extremely poor pasture. Reliable estimates from experimental stations, agronomists and dairy research have established that one acre of good clover pasture is equivalent to 40 acres of woods pasture. Robert R. Morrow states that in Indiana a steer lost weight during the summer when given the range of 6 acres of upland hardwoods. In Iowa, 30 acres of woodlot were required to support one cow for six months. In addition, some woods plants are poisonous, common species such as water hemlock, choke cherry, black cherry, Dutchman's breeches and bracken fern. This poisoning can result in loss of milk production, if not actual loss of some of the stock.

When you consider the possible harmful effects of woodlot grazing on both stock and woods it appears to be somewhat of a mystery why so many of our woods are still being grazed in this country. Undoubtedly the answer is that it is a matter of convenience coupled with complete lack of concern for the future of the woodlot.

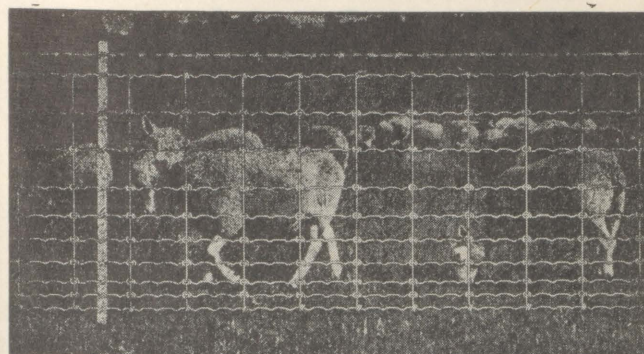
Cattle do, of course, require shade, water and shelter from storm winds. But this can be obtained in the woods adjoining the pasture by fencing off a small portion of it for this purpose. However, fencing is costly and for many farms the cost of carrying it out may far outstrip the possible returns from the woodlot at least for the present.

Wood as an Investment

However wood is a renewable natural resource for which science is continuing to find more and better uses. The demand for wood products is increasing with the further exploitation of our wood resources. As an investment wood has an equal growth potential to most of the "blue-chip" stocks and bonds or the base metals. Besides the physiological fact that healthy trees are producing new wood at the rate of 5% per annum, the increase in price of wood since the turn of the century has been enormous — ask any consumer!

An owner of a woodlot fortunate enough to have a supply of this valuable commodity should, in order to realize this potential, do his utmost to protect it, use it, and continue to produce it.

DOSCO "SECURITY" FENCING



All that its name implies!

You can count on Dosco "Security" for any farm fencing or gate job. Good looking, durable—made to the rigid standards of the American Society for Testing Materials.



DOMINION STEEL AND COAL

Corporation Limited

Fence Sales Division

Canada Cement Bldg. - - - - -Montreal

Modern Farm Buildings

Increase Farm Profits!



If you are interested in learning how the B of M helps thousands of Canadian farmers by lending them ready cash for this and many other farm and home improvements, ask or write for our folder "Quiz for a Go-Ahead Farmer".

BANK OF MONTREAL

Canada's First Bank

working with Canadians in every walk of life since 1817

New Hormone in Feed Stimulates Growth of Beef Animals

RT. HON. JAMES G. GARDINER, Minister of Agriculture, announced recently that regulations have been approved by the Governor-in-Council under the Feeding Stuffs Act to regulate the sale in Canada of medicated feeds, particularly beef cattle feeds, containing diethylstilbestrol.

Diethylstilbestrol, frequently referred to as DES or Stilbestrol is a female hormone-like material. Its advantages for feeding to mature beef cattle are claimed to be an increase in rate of gain and a saving in feed consumption.

A summary of nineteen beef cattle feeding experiments recently completed in the United States, showed an increase of 16 per cent in the average daily gain of cattle over 600 pounds. These increased gains were obtained on both heavy grain rations and high-roughage rations containing 10 mg. per head per day of DES. The corresponding feed saving was 13 per cent for the high-grain ration groups, and 17 per cent for the high-roughage ration groups.

DES-feeding stimulates growth rather than fat deposition. Since DES stimulates growth of animals, they will reach the weight which may be considered suitable for marketing in a shorter feeding period. However, at this time they frequently will lack the finish which comes at the end of the normal finishing period. It is important, if quality is to be maintained, to feed slightly longer than normal. Increased fat deposition requires time at the end of the finishing period.

It is well to point out that in the use of DES, miracles should not be expected. Nothing can take the place of good feeding and management. The proper use of the hormone simply gives an added boost to well-fed animals. It makes it possible for the animals to utilize more of the nutrients fed for productive purposes.

DES should not be fed at more than the recommended quantity per animal per day. The recommendations will be found on the labels on feeds containing DES. Over-feeding results in such undesirable effects as increased teat growth and mammary development in steers and heifers, high tail head, restlessness, the habit of mounting other animals, and in extreme cases, prolapse of the rectum and vagina in heifers.

Strict Regulations

A feed containing DES, in addition to the normal label required under the Feeding Stuffs Act, must show a guarantee of the quantity of DES it contains in per cent by weight. Directions for its use must be on the label, giving the pounds per day of the supplement containing it to be fed per animal weighing 600 pounds or over. Information must also be on the label cautioning the

feeder to discontinue feeding DES at least 48 hours before the animal is to be marketed or slaughtered, in order to rid the animal tissues of any possible DES residues; and a further caution against feeding DES to breeding stock or milking cows, or allowing swine, particularly breeding stock, to follow beef animals because of possible DES content in the droppings. The feed available to beef producers will be for feeding at the rate of one to two pounds per head per day.

The Food and Drug Directorate of the Department of National Health and Welfare has now received evidence that the feeding of DES in the fattening of beef cattle, under controlled conditions and with restricted amounts, does not endanger the consumer, from the standpoint of public health and fraud. Evidence shows that if the amount of DES fed is limited, no residue can be detected in the meat, and the composition of the meat is not significantly changed. Evidence of its safety for use in the feeding of poultry and other livestock has not yet been received by the Food and Drug Directorate.

The manufacture and initial sale of DES will be under the regulations of the Food and Drugs Act. Very little of the material is required per ton of beef cattle feed and, because of the difficulty in mixing such small quantity, only pharmaceutical firms authorized by the Food and Drug Directorate may sell it, and then only in the form of a premix for inclusion in feeds controlled under the Feeding Stuffs Act.

The War On Weeds

The Department of Agriculture is especially interested in projects of weed control and its technicians have been alerted to give all help possible to any farmer who decides to make a drive against weeds on his farm.

Spray materials of one kind or another, each with a specific role to play, are the latest weapons in the unceasing war on weeds. 2,4-D is still the most widely used chemical; it is selective (that is, it can be used against weeds without harming the crop plants), it is relatively cheap, and it is easy to apply. Other members of the same family of chemicals, such as M.C.P. and 2,4,5-T are also in common use for weed control.

These chemicals are used in the form of sodium or amine salts, or as high or low volatile esters. The salts act more slowly and do not form a gas vapor, which may drift away from the area sprayed. Esters are quick acting and are more effective on some weeds. Low volatile esters are used more and more because they also do not form a gas vapor which may be carried by the wind to do damage to susceptible crops.

There are about twenty different chemicals which may be used for weed control, and though farm sprayers are useful in combating weeds, it must be remembered that chemicals must be used intelligently and according to directions. When in doubt, consult your agronomer, or write to the Department of Agriculture for literature.

Conditioners For Grass Silage

Conditioners, or preservatives as they are often called, are any materials that are added to chopped forage as an aid in improving quality of the resultant silage. A host of materials have been used for this purpose over the past several years and most of them fall into one of three broad categories. First are products that are added to aid in the absorption of excess moisture and which may themselves enhance feeding value. Examples of this type would include ground grains and dried beet pulp. The second class would be materials which provide a readily available carbohydrate source to speed up fermentation, molasses being the best known product for this purpose. The third class comprise chemical compounds added to the freshly stored forage as a means of controlling fermentation.

Grass and legume silages have been put up successfully at the Canada Department of Agriculture Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C. for many years without the use of conditioning materials. The procedure followed has been to cut grasses when in the early heading stage and legumes at the early flowering stage and wilt in the swath to a moisture content ranging from 60-75 per cent. During favourable weather the required wilt is easily obtained and the resultant silage is free of offensive odours and is readily accepted by the cattle. It is recognized, however, that weather conditions are not always suitable and often strong smelling silage of low palatability is obtained.

Many farmers in the lower mainland area have good success in ensiling wet immature forage in tower silos through the addition of ground grain or beet pulp at rates ranging from 100 to 300 pounds per ton of cut forage.

Molasses has been tried at the Farm with varying results. When used on wet forage it has had little or no effect and would appear to be lost through leaching. When applied with wilted forage a slight improvement in quality has been noted in one instance.

Sodium metabisulphite, a chemical advocated for the control of fermentation in grass and legume silage has been used for two seasons at Agassiz. The results to date indicate that the use of this material makes it possible to produce a fairly attractive silage from immature forage that has not wilted. In other words, if immature grass and legume silage has to be stored during rainy weather the use of sodium metabisulphite will ensure a much more attractive product than would otherwise be the case. But it is not recommended for use on dry or wilted forage. Since it is a dry powder and is added at the rate of eight pounds per ton the material can be applied quite easily at the blower. There are two points that should be stressed. First, the use of this chemical does not appear to enhance nutritive value but rather prevents an undesirable butyric type of fermentation. Second, it is wise to follow the safety precautions as printed on the container. Cost of the material amounts to slightly more than one dollar per ton of silage.

• *The largest and most effective co-operative organization wholly owned and controlled by the farmers of the Province of Quebec . . .*

~

LA COOPERATIVE FEDEREE DE QUEBEC

IS THE BEST MEDIUM

TO SELL FARM PRODUCTS

AND BUY FARM SUPPLIES

COOPERS' GARAGE LTD.

Your FORD and MONARCH dealer



Ste. Anne de Bellevue

Metropolitan Blvd.

Telephone

Sales 2397 — Parts & Service 5343

Summer Cultivating Pays

The productivity of a soil is an expression of its past—the rock from which it was formed, the climatic conditions under which it changed from rock to soil, and finally the way it has been managed by man. The treatment given the crop in the year it was planted is not the only thing that determines what the yield will be; much depends on what was done yesterday, and in the many yesterdays of the past. It is also true that the management we give the soil now will have an influence on the crops it will produce during the coming seasons.

After-harvest cultivation is one of the treatments which, under many conditions, is helpful in improving the workability of the soil, in increasing the available amount of plant food, and in keeping weeds under control. If labour and power are available, much can be done to improve the soil by working it in the period between harvest and the fall season.

Summer Cultivation of Sod

Meadows or pastures can be put into good condition for next year's cultivated crops, or for grain, by summer cultivation. When such fields are shallow-plowed in July or early August, there will be time for the sod to rot down so that a good seed-bed can be ready for the next spring. The soil should be packed after it is plowed to make good contact between the furrow slice and the lower soil. This keeps the plowed soil moist, which helps rot the sod. Packing can be done with a roller, a packer, or a disc harrow. The latter does the work well, providing the discs are set fairly straight so that pieces of sod are not turned up.

Repeating the discing in intervals will cover new growth of grass and kill some perennial weeds. Considerable damage will be done to couch grass, provided that conditions favour growth from the roots, and provided the new growth is covered by the discing. Under favourable conditions weed seeds will germinate, and late discing will destroy the seedlings. Annual weeds starting in September usually will not set seed, and only a few kinds will survive the winter. In any case, they will be destroyed by the regular fall plowing.

After the sod is fairly well rotted, the soil can be worked with cultivators, either the spring tooth or the ridged tooth variety. Ripping up sod which is not fairly well rotted is not a good idea, for this leaves the soil too open, which lets it dry out and slows up decomposition. Summer working with cultivators is not essential when good disc harrows are available; but some farmers prefer to use a cultivator rather than a disc.



Working Grain Stubble

In fields which are not seeded down it is a good plan to work the stubble soon after the grain crop is removed. This destroys weeds (ragweed, for example) which have not gone to seed, and other weed seeds are brought to the surface where many of them will germinate. Conditions then favour growth of grain which has shelled off, and in some seasons this growth adds considerably to the supply of organic matter in the soil.

The stubble can be worked with either a disc harrow or with cultivators. The soil should be worked as deep as possible with these instruments and left in condition which will favour seed germination. In some seasons this calls for using a smoothing harrow.

Climate, weather conditions, the lie of the land, soil type, kinds of crops grown, labour and power available, all affect the programme of late summer cultivation. On comparatively hilly fields of light soil and when rainfall is heavy, there is danger of soil erosion unless the work is planned to check washing. On the other hand, it is almost impossible to plow heavier soils in dry seasons. On heavy soils which can be plowed, but are lumpy and tend to dry out, cultivation is not done until rains make the soil crumbly. Weed seeds will not germinate to any extent until rains come, but the soil is aerated, many of the perennial weeds die; and the crumbling of lumps as they absorb moisture helps to make the soil more workable.

After-harvest cultivation is a recommended practice, but there are no recommendations that can be made which will apply to all conditions. The work must be adapted to the scheme of farm management that is being followed and it must fit in with conditions of climate, soil, and lay-out of the land. Though there are limitations to the use of the plan, serious consideration should be given as to how summer cultivation can be used; on some farms, some methods, on other farms, other methods. Even on any one farm, the methods of using summer cultivation will vary from field to field.

Summer Pullets Are Future Layers

by N. Nicolaiczuk

The rearing programme begins when brooding ends, and here neglect and poor management can seriously reduce the future value of pullets as replacements for the laying flock. A few precautions taken during the growing period will give healthy, well-developed pullets in the fall.

Moving Out To Range

It may be simpler to rear the two sexes together. However, as the birds grow, the sex differences (size, aggressiveness, inclinations) become more pronounced. Pullets have a better chance when they have to compete only with other pullets. But even here uniformity and size must be considered, for the small, unthrifty birds are at a disadvantage, they hold little promise as future layers and should be culled out as possible disease risks.

Use The Pasture

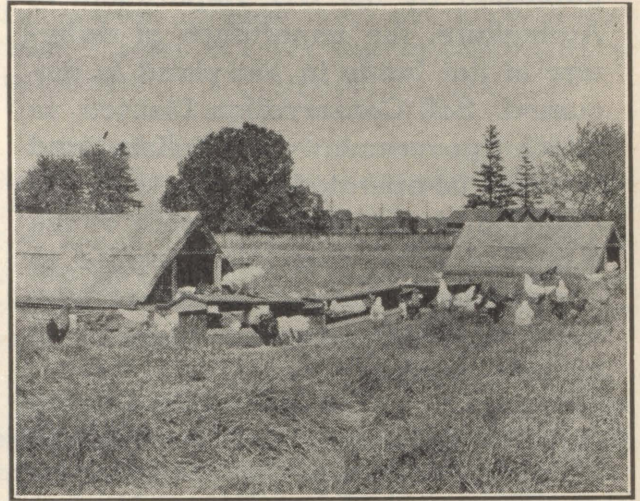
A stand of tasty forage on the range, which could be a mixture of Kentucky Blue Grass and Birdsfoot Trefoil, if these are suitable to the area, is an asset, providing feed and making a ground cover which protects against disease. When the grass is clipped short to make it grow leafy, and if the pasture can be used throughout the growing season, a good pasture can supply up to 20% of the feed requirements of the flock. Under average conditions an acre of pasture area is ample for 500 birds for the season.

Dry Feed Allowance

To encourage the birds to use the pasture as much as possible, cut the grain and growing mash by 15% to 20% in the daily feeding, or close the feed hoppers for part of the day. Under these conditions the birds will grow well when they are eating two to three parts of mixed grain to one part of growing mash. If the pasture is poor, due to weather conditions or for other reasons, the feed allowance should be increased, both the total and the growing mash portion. The birds should have oyster shell and insoluble grit in front of them at all times.

Signs of proper development in pullets during the summer are good size, plumpness without fatness, and a bright, alert appearance without excessive redness indicating sexual maturity.

The Horticulture Society of Maniwaki has undertaken a project for the summer which other municipalities might copy to advantage. Under the presidency of Bernard Boulais, county agronomer for Gatineau, society members are going ahead with a programme for beautifying their parks, playgrounds, and home surroundings. They have voted funds to acquire and plant 700 trees around the playgrounds and in order to work up enthusiasm for the planting of flowers around the homes in the town have



Other Requirements

Shelters need not be elaborate, but roosting space is necessary for the birds' comfort. This can be roosts (6 inches per bird) or ample slat area on the floor of the shelter. At least a shelter of 8 feet by 10 feet for every 100 birds is recommended.

Plan for extra shade to give protection against summer heat. Permanent hedgerows, strip plantings of corn or sunflowers, or sun screens made of sacking or brush, will give the birds the shade they need and will help improve growth.

A continuous supply of cold water is another requirement to combat the heat of the summer. An easy and convenient way to supply this is by using the new plastic pipine, a barrel raised on a platform, and automatic water level controls.

There are not many problems in feeding and management of pullets on range, and the simplicity and cheapness of this method of growing pullets to provide good replacements for the farm flock has much to recommend it.

organized a flower competition which is to be held in September.

We have reported similar efforts in previous issues, and we hope this idea will catch on and spread throughout the province. In every town there are groups who could undertake a programme like this, and now that a start has been given, we hope to see more and more of these efforts undertaken.

Good Drainage Pays

In the May issue of "Soil Conservation" published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the importance of drainage of flat lands in Maryland is discussed. Soil Conservation Districts, in which government specialists and farmers co-operate are the keys to better land use in many areas of the U.S. The same principles applied to our own fertile but poorly-drained lowlands on the St. Lawrence plain could be very helpful.

"WITHOUT drainage ditches we can't farm this flat country" according to Thomas C. Calloway who farms 280-acres on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in Wicomico County. This county is one of the many in the United States boasting a Soil Conservation District in which government and farmers co-operate to increase soil productivity.

Calloway started his drainage program about 3 years ago and has already invested \$6000 on his drainage system and in land clearing. Besides raising corn and soybeans, Calloway raises truck crops, hogs and sheep. Corn yields have gone up from 25 bushels to the acre to more than 75 bushels. Soybeans have risen to 25 bushels per acre from an average 8 to 10 bushels before drainage. Production is up at least a third all along the line. Calloway still has two more years work ahead to complete his system. He expects yields to increase enough to more than cover costs.

In the past 5 or 6 years, George and Joe Davis have invested nearly \$10,000 in draining their farmland. "Drainage is the best investment we have made on our farm", George Davis reports. "Already we have our entire investment back. We haven't lost a crop since draining the land." The Davis brothers raise corn and soybeans and have drained about 150 acres.

How the Soil Conservation Service Helps Farmers

Farmers in this area, like Linwood E. Richardson, used to dig drainage ditches with a spade. Here is what he says: "We used to survey the land by eye to determine where and how deep the ditches should be dug. Of course the ditches weren't very good. They didn't do the job right. To-day the Soil Conservation Engineers lay out the drainage system with us. Now its done right. A modern dragline owned by the Wicomico Soil Conserva-

tion District (a farmers' organization) does the work."

Farmers report that before drainage, farming was more of a gamble than it needed to be. They could never be sure of getting into some fields in time to sow a crop. Maybe they would get a crop, maybe they would get nothing. Now production is up and it's dependable.

With drainage, farmers grow better quality crops, can plant them earlier in the spring, and can harvest them at the right time. No more washouts, no more drownings, and no more failures because it is too wet to harvest. Last fall land already wet in this area was deluged with 10 inches of rain in 24 hours as a result of one of the hurricanes. The properly designed drainage ditches carried off all the excess. No crops were lost on land with a good drainage system in operation.

In the past drainage ditches on farms ran every which way and designed to drain only a small area. One ditch had little or no relation to the others. Now with farmers co-operating in their own organization, natural waterways, and inter-farm ditches and outlets are designed as a single drainage unit.

One feature of the Conservation District is the protection of the drainage investment by the application of related conservation measures. These measures include fertilizers and soil-improving crops to maintain fertility and good soil structure. They receive technical help from the Soil Conservation Service.

Working Together

By working together, governments and farmers have developed an effective partnership in Wicomico County. Since 1950 when the Conservation District was organized, more than 365 miles of new drainage ditches have been dug. They help more than 18,000 acres of cropland. Survey carried out by Soil Conservation Service engineers, show that 729 more miles of modern ditches need to be dug to bring the country's farmland into top and dependable production. This estimate includes 13 existing natural waterways that need to be improved. The proposed improvements include clearing, grading, and enlarging ditches and natural waterways. The additional ditching would benefit more than 33,000 acres of farmland in the country.

The Soil Conservation Service does not subsidize the Conservation Districts it serves beyond supplying the technical aid. Loans may be obtained for capital expenditures both on the farms and for work in the municipalities concerned. But it is expected that where a District is in operation, that the higher and surer income will pay its way. It usually does.

Those "All Purpose" Sprays And Dusts

F. O. Morrison

A cure-all for the diseases and pests of man, animals or plants has long been a pipe dream; so much so that treatments which claim to cure all ills have been a profitable racket over the year. A good rule is diagnose the trouble first, then apply the best known remedy, but this has been especially tough on the home gardener. He wants to grow many varieties of plants each of which suffers from its own insect and disease pests, all of which he cannot hope to know at sight. The cry has been for a single preparation which could be used to control most of the insects and diseases, a sort of "shot-gun" mixture. The professional pest control man has cried "impossible", but now he has to change his thinking somewhat. There are now on the market chemicals which can be bought in prepared mixtures or mixed at home into single preparations suitable for use as spray or dusts in small home gardens and which will give adequate control of the commonest important insects and diseases.

It is still wise to know as far as possible what you are treating for and it is important to know what is in the product you are using. The contents are listed on the package. A good mixture might contain malathion for the two-spotted and other spider mites and aphids, DDT or lindane for biting and chewing insects such as caterpillars, captan (or zine or ferbam) for leaf spots and rusts, and Karathane (or sulfur) for mildew. Other combinations will work too. Aramite or ovotran or sulfone will handle the red mites but nicotine dust or something else would then need to be present for the aphids. Methoxychlor might replace DDT for less residue hazard. But even these mixtures have no value for root infesting insects which are best controlled by chlordane, aldrin or heptachlor. This usually means a special application. Neither do they control root rotting diseases or nematode troubles.

With purchased mixtures the directions for dosage and use should be followed carefully to avoid injury to plants and dangerous residues. With homemade mixtures no application should exceed the amount recommended for each material nor should the mixture be used on crops for which all of the ingredients cannot be recommended. One should avoid the temptation to use flower garden mixtures on the vegetable garden unless he assures himself fully that none of the ingredients will leave a harmful residue, e.g., DDT should not be applied to leafy vegetable or fruit which is to be harvested within a few weeks.

Materials designed for use as dusts are usually not suitable as sprays. Some of the ingredients may sink in or

float on water and refuse to mix with it, also so much carrier is present that they leave an unsightly residue when sprayed.

An all-purpose home-mixed spray material recommended by Cornell University consists of 4 tablespoonsful of 25% wettable malathion powder; 2 tablespoonsful of 50% wettable DDT (or methoxychlor), 1 tablespoonful of zine (or 2 of captan); $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of Karathane or Mildex or 2 tablespoonsful of a wettable sulfur, per gallon of water.

Even with an effective mixture it is up to the gardener to keep vigilant watch for pest troubles and carry out a regular program of treatments for best results.

It is well to remember, too, that large scale use of "shot-gun" mixtures in nurseries, orchards, etc., should be avoided. These mixtures have a wide killing power and may eliminate beneficial parasites and predators. If this happens over a large area pest populations build up fast and new pests often appear.

**Deliciously
Different!**

**PURITY
ICE
CREAM**



—a food product, so pure and nutritious, thanks to the high milk and cream production standards set by Canada's dairy industry.

THE PURITY ICE CREAM COMPANY LTD.

1076 MOUNTAIN ST.

MONTREAL, QUE.

FARM FORUM

News and Views

by Leslie G. Young
Provincial Secretary

National Farm Radio Forum Conference

The presentation of the National Leadership Awards highlighted this conference for the Quebec delegates. The presentation was made on the first evening of the three-day conference held at Gananoque, Ontario. Quebec Farm Forum members won three of the six awards, Ontario two and Alberta one. Quebec's winners were Mrs. Verne Wilson, Sawyerville; Mrs. Gilbert Telford, Shawville, and Mr. Fred Green, of Compton. As acknowledgment for their efforts in promoting Farm Forum programs and ideals, each of the six people was presented with an engraved, brown, leather brief case.

Over 100 persons were present at the National Farm Radio Forum Conference with 21 representing Quebec. Among these were two agronomes, a representative of the Co-opérative Fédérée and one from the Quebec Department of Agriculture. Delegates who arrived Sunday afternoon enjoyed a scenic boat ride to view the famous Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence River at Gananoque.

The 1956-57 Programme

Selection of broadcast topics for the coming year was the most important business item of the conference. Several variations in topics and broadcasts were introduced to the conference and approved for next season.

Boards members decided that, on the basis of the recommendation of the Conference and the topics list circulated to the forums this spring, at least two, and perhaps four, of the broadcasts for 1956-57 would be on current national topics of general interest. These do not necessarily have to deal with agriculture. No prepared material on such issues will be sent to the forums. The topics will be chosen on short notice by the executive when national interest and controversy have been aroused over the subject.

Saskatchewan representatives requested the second change in the broadcasts. They asked that, instead of a different panel each evening, one panel should make a series of four broadcasts. The National Farm Radio Forum Board agreed, and allowed the Saskatchewan Royal Commission, who assumed responsibility for this innovation, to choose between using three of the selected topics or discussing three aspects of "Parity for Agriculture". On the fourth night the same panel will evaluate and discuss the Forum's findings on the series. The change will be an experiment for one month only, to see if it will add interest to the program.

The Conference passed a resolution urging the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the Co-operative

Union of Canada to choose a subject of importance to their programs for study on fourth nights. Both organizations contribute financially to National Farm Radio Forum. The idea on which this change was based is to provide more interest on fourth nights and to develop a better understanding of these organizations.

Tuesday afternoon provincial delegates reported to the conference. Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia reported developments which brought a number of questions from the others present. Last year the Royal Commission in Saskatchewan initiated a program which resulted in more than twice the number of Farms Forums. Plans are to continue this year. In Nova Scotia the agronomes, in co-operation with the Federation of Agriculture, gave the forums special study material which was considered after the questions in the "Guide" had been answered. They reported that in some counties the number of Farm Forums doubled.

During the sessions the Conference heard two very thought provoking talks. Monday evening C. W. Gibbins, Vice-president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, spoke on the changing situation in the rural community. He emphasized that the trend towards mechanization on farms was largely responsible for these changes and added that farm organizations and educational movements were facing a tremendous challenge. In the West, farmers' interests are now centered in the town and often are not related to agriculture. Farm numbers are declining with an accompanying decrease in farm population. He urged that in order for farmers to adjust their farm programs to modern trends it would be necessary to make available to them more information on which they could base sound farm policies.

The following afternoon Gordon Hawkins, associate director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, stressed problems which he thought provincial Farm Radio Forum Councils should consider. Agreeing with Mr. Gibbins, he believed these problems were being created by the impact of industrialization on the rural community. Much is said of too many community organizations and too few people to carry responsibility, but he said that so far nobody had tried to solve the problem. He suggested that Farm Forums were best equipped to solve this issue.

Another of his suggestions was that "leaders" and "group discussion" had been over-emphasized. Leaders would, in his opinion, emerge from any worthwhile and well-conducted programs. Referring to group discussion, Gordon's words were, "Group discussion has reached a saturation point in community organizations... There are too many people willing to take part in the discussion who haven't anything to say... You can go on verbalizing a vacuum too long."

In his closing remarks were two observations. First, provincial councils worked more effectively and met more

regularly when they were elected by members than when appointed by outside interests. Second, he suggested that a good look be taken at the work of the national secretary. He emphasized that half of Mr. Griesbach's present work could be effectively handled by provincial councils. Summing up, he suggested that some councils were not fully representative of the members and therefore had little interest in Farm Forum with the result that the national secretary was assuming what should be their roles.

The National Board adjourned on Wednesday after a full day of hard work. They drew up a budget, considered resolutions from the Conference, and elected next year's executive.

Secretary's Notebook

This past month has been very quiet as far as provincial activity has been concerned. Just now I am looking forward to a farmer's picnic at Keith Greig's farm and to a meeting of both the Quebec Farm Radio Forum Directors and the Executive of the Quebec Farmer's Association. A good many questions have to be considered, including fee splitting between the organizations, method of co-operating, and a number of other problems.

Having just returned from the National Conference, I find that several issues seem to have made a lasting impression on me. One is that Quebec is not the only province with problems. Second, according to Gordon Hawkins' observations, we seem to have the ideal provincial set-up with the changes which were recently adopted. Thirdly, although there are many problems facing Farm Forum, the general belief is that it is more necessary than ever before and therefore everyone is determined to do his level best to adjust the program to meet modern requirements.

Shredder Type Forage Harvesters

Shredder harvesters were developed from corn stalk pulverizers by using a blower to deliver the chopped material directly into a wagon. These machines are simple in design, they are relatively inexpensive and provide a cheap method of harvesting grass and other field crops.

Conventional forage harvesters cut the crop with a sickle-bar, elevate it into a chopper and then blow it into a wagon. In contrast to this, most of the shredder harvesters use rather a blunt cutting member instead of sharp knives. When these cutters are rotated in the crop at high speed the material is either cut or torn away and most of the shredding occurs at this time. However, baffles or other devices may be used to cause further shredding before the crop is delivered to the wagon.

Stones and rocks are a greater hazard to shredder harvesters than to conventional machines because the shredding mechanism is operating close to the ground and may hit the stone or rock at high speed. Shredding knives may be seriously damaged in this way while other cutting devices may show only slight damage. Of course, stones will damage most conventional harvesters if they reach the cutting wheel.

When stones are present, a relatively high cut should be used with shredder harvesters and this may result in a rough looking field when compared with a mowed field. But this is not objectionable, particularly if the field is to be pastured. If a shredder harvester is adjusted to cut close to the ground it may strike the surface and pick up trash or dirt. At present a few shredder units on the market do not have sufficient adjustment in the delivery spout to conveniently build a uniform load on a wagon. This can be easily noted when examining the machine.

Shredded material is usually two to six inches long and a forage blower can be more easily plugged with this material. However, most blowers will handle crops with careful operation.

Shredder harvesters are practical for harvesting grass for silage to be stored in a horizontal silo and for daily mechanical grazing for cattle. This is especially true when fields are relatively flat and free of stones.

Let's go to . . .

THE SHERBROOKE FAIR

6 full days of fun and excitement
for everyone.

AUGUST 25th to AUGUST 30th

6 days — HARNESS RACES — Sunday to Thursday

Gorgeous HAMID'S GRANDSTAND REVUE
(every afternoon & evening)

FAMOUS — CONKLIN'S MIDWAY
(bigger than ever)

DISPLAYS — all kinds — DISPLAYS
INDUSTRIAL BUILDING, FLORICULTURE BUILDING,
ARTS, DAIRY, MAPLE PRODUCTS, AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTS, HANDCRAFTS, etc.

BOYS AND GIRLS CALF CLUB
LIVESTOCK PARADE in front of the GRAND STAND
on WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

Don't forget MONDAY — CHILDREN'S DAY
MONDAY

SATURDAY EVENING — GRAND DANCE
in the ARENA

with RALPH FLANAGAN'S ORCHESTRA

For any information call

SHERBROOKE — LO. 2-3222

ALEX C. ROSS
Managing Director

J. EUG. LAMONTAGNE
Secretary-Treasurer



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Ormstown Opens Fair Season

A late season and spring fairs don't go together very well, as the directors both at Ormstown and at Lachute found when they counted gate receipts at the end of the run. Ormstown Fair, held June 6 to 9, struck splendid Fair weather, but farm work being so far behind a great number of folk who ordinarily would have been at the fair figured they couldn't spare the time. Evening crowds, especially on the night when the fair was officially opened by Premier Duplessis, were fair to good, but the daytime crowds simply weren't there. The Midway concessions were open but there was hardly anyone on the grounds to patronize the booths and rides, and there was only a handful of spectators to watch the livestock judged in the Arena.

And this is a pity, for there was some good stock to be seen. The Jersey show, with 85 entries from 7 exhibitors, was one of the best seen for some time, and quality was good right down the line, though there were possibly not as many tops as have been seen at other times. Holsteins, with 22 exhibitors showing 135 head, dominated the show in numbers to put on their best display seen at Ormstown, in the opinion of the breed secretary, for the past 25 years at least. Classes were of good size and the animals were brought out better prepared than usual and were better shown. The Ayrshires, 65 heads brought out by 8 exhibitors, came out in small classes, as would be expected, which did not make for great excitement during the judging, though the crowd on Ayrshire day was better than at



Junior calves made a good showing in the ring.

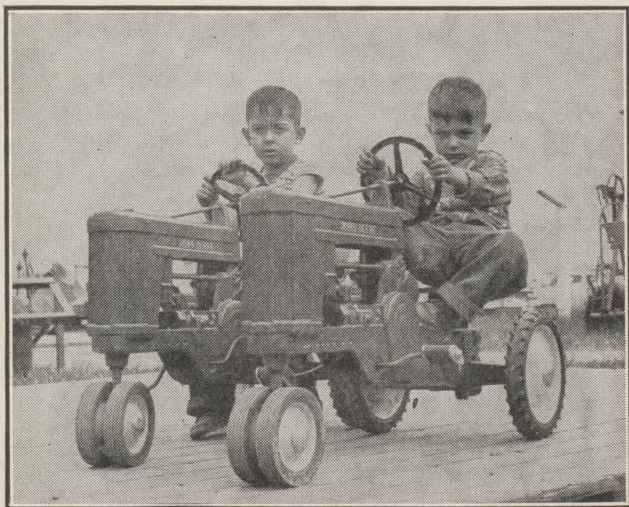
other times, and it was apparent that the spectators were pleased with the offerings brought before the judge.

Fifty head of Canadian cattle were shown by the Sylvestre Father & Son team from St. Hyacinthe, Ernest and Marcel, and by L. Desmarais of St. Simon de Bagot. Sylvan Brae Farms of Howick and C. N. Abbott of Varennes showed 25 head of Dual Purpose Shorthorns between them; Saraguay Farms had no competition as theirs was the only herd of Shorthorns on the grounds. Herefords were represented by the exhibits of J. P. A. Smythe, St. Scholastique, John Nichol & Sons, Lennoxville, and Clark Jones of Beebe, who showed 30 head between them. There were in all 40 head of Angus cattle, Shown by L. T. Porter of St. Andrews East and Leslie Kerr from Vaudreuil.

Other classes of livestock included 150 sheep, 25 goats, 85 hogs, 110 draft horses, 151 show horses and 70 calf club entries.

Judging Results

Sheep: Harold Skinner of Tyrone, Ont. had no competition against his Shropshires, and took all but one of the Oxford classes, which went to W. E. Buron, Vars, Ont. Burton took two Leicester classes; in this breed the other tops went to Dougall Cumming, Russell, Ont. Boyd Ayre, Hampton, Ont., took all the Cheviot classes and all but two in Suffolk, J. P. A. Smythe, Ste. Scholastique, taking these. Lloyd Ayre, Bowmanville, Ont. had all the tops in Hampshires in competition with W. E. Burton and Cecil Acres.



Farmers of the future intend to be mechanized.

Hogs: This was a Hooker Bros. show; the Ormstown breeder took all the awards and all the championships.

Beef cattle: These made a good showing at Ormstown this year with the three breeds well represented. In the Hereford show, J. P. A. Smythe had all the male championships except the junior and reserve junior, which were taken by John Nichol & Son of Lennoxville. In the female classes, Smythe had senior and grand champion and the reserve junior, Nichol the others and the breeder's herd. The get of sire went to Smythe.

Angus awards were divided between L. T. Porter of St. Andrew's East who had the junior and grand championship, senior and grand female and the reserve junior female. Leslie Kerr from Vaudreuil took the other championships and the get of sire class, with the breeder's herd award going to Porter.

Saraguay Farms were alone on the Shorthorn competition. In the Dual Purpose Shorthorn classes C. N. Abbott of Varennes took all but one championship; Sylvan Brae Farms of Howick had the reserve junior male champion and placed first in three of the regular classes. The group awards also went to Abbott entries.

Canadians: L. Desmarais, St. Simon de Bagot, had reserve senior and grand female champion and the junior female; Ernest Sylvestre, St. Hyacinthe, had the male and female senior and grand champions, the two reserve junior awards, and the dairy herd and senior get of sire. Brother Marcel had the other top awards.

Jerseys: Championships and group awards were distributed among five exhibitors. To Pine Gables Farm, Cowansville, went the two senior and grand championships, the junior female championship, and the graded herd, dairy herd and progeny of dam awards. Mrs. A. R. Virgin of North Hatley showed the other champions in the bull section and had the best junior herd. Reserve senior and grand championship for females went to W. T. McEwen & Sons, Ormstown, J. B. Pangman of Cowansville had the senior get class and Mrs. R. L. McCaig & Sons, Ormstown, took the junior get of sire class.

Ayrshires: Here again there was a fair division of the top prizes. The male senior and grand champion and the reserve junior were entries of J. W. MacGillivray of Brome Centre, his grand champion having been in reserve at the Royal last November. J. G. Wilson of St. Valentin had the junior champion female, the reserve senior and grand champion bull and took the ribbon for the graded herd and the progeny of dam. The junior champion bull was one of the R. R. Ness & Sons' entries, and this breeder won the ribbons for the reserve senior and grand champion female, the reserve junior female, and four of the group classes. J. Earle Ness had the senior and grand champion female. J. G. Wilson took the top place in the progeny of dam class and for the graded herd.

Holsteins: Winners listed below topped all the regular

classes with one exception; the 2-year old bull class was won by L. E. Blair & Son, Franklin Centre, W. K. MacRae from Howick had the ribbons for the senior and grand champion female, the reserve senior and grand male and won the graded herd and dairy herd classes. The senior bull championship went to W. K. MacLeod of Disraeli, who also had the junior female. Georges Gladu of Sutton had the junior male, the reserve junior female, and took the progeny of dam class. H. L. Guilbert of Vercheres showed the reserve junior bull champion, and the reserve senior and grand award in the female classes went to Basil Dawley of Winchester, Ont. The Collins Crest Farm of Malone, N. Y. won the senior get of sire class.

Heavy horses: John Heatlie of Brownsburg, Gilbert Arnold of Grenville and Chas. Liberman of Wyman all placed in various classes of Clydesdales; in the Percheron show Arnold showed alone in all but the stallion class, which he won. Ken Pritchard of Manotick, Ont. had things his own way in Belgians, winning all but the stallion class which was taken by A. Legault of Valleyfield. Pritchard also had the better of the two 6-horse draft teams, and placed second to Liberman in the driving competition.

Junior Work

Traditionally, junior activities play a prominent part at the Ormstown Show, and this year was no exception. There was no lack of entries from the 4-H members, and there were no fewer than 93 contestants in the judging competition, which called for the placing of classes of Ayrshires, Holsteins and Jerseys. Top judge was John Logan of Howick, with Rollie Ness and Raymond Smith, also of Howick, in second and third places.

The junior showmanship prize, awarded for the way the boys and girls handle themselves and their animals while showing in the calf club classes, was won by Frankie Nolan of Huntingdon with Judy Cavers of Ormstown runner-up. John Logan took the senior showmanship prize, his two wins making him the holder for this year of the family Herald Trophy and the Alvin Ness Memorial Trophy. Frank Nolan, winner in junior showmanship received the Wilfred Bryson prize and the Rolland Glen Memorial Trophy. For being the best judge of Holsteins, Gordon Duncan of Ormstown was awarded the Glen-Ayerst Farm's prize, a registered bull calf, and he also won the Ormstown Board of Trade Trophy.

The directors did their best to put on a real show. Arrangements were good, as they always are at Ormstown; there was plenty of parking space, and though the ground was soft for the first days of the show, this is something that can't be helped; tractors were on call to help motorists out of difficulties. Arrangements in the judging ring were good, and the announcing of the events, and of the winners of each, was carried out consistently and with good effect. We could wish the same could be said of all the shows we attend in the course of the year.

Lachute Welcomed New Exhibitors

Lachute's Fair this year was one of the quietest we have seen for a long time. For apparently the same reason as at Ormstown—fine weather which made it imperative for farmers to stay at home and try to get caught up with the work—crowds were away down from normal, although there was a good turnout to watch Minister of Mines Cottingham open the show officially. The usual good programme of horse racing was put on but there weren't many people in the grandstand watching the trotters and there was no grandstand show this year; apparently people prefer to stay home and watch television. Another factor which may have had something to do with decreased spectator attendance was a boost in admission charges which went into effect this year.

The outdoor ring where the cattle judging goes on is usually about the coolest spot on the grounds, for the trees throw good shade and the tall banks of seats always seem to catch whatever breeze there is. But even here the crowd was thin to watch two breeds being judged at the same time.

We may have said this before, but it will bear repeating; why wouldn't it be possible to make some sort of arrangements so that a spectator, say someone from the town who isn't familiar, with livestock, can know what is going on. There are big barn walls facing the ring on which a board to show the class and section being judged could be hung; it would take only a minute to replace a card on the board as each new group came into the ring. And wouldn't it be possible for a public address system to be used to announce the placings of each class when the judge has finally made up his mind. We realize that there are a multitude of details that a fair manager must look after, but these are two suggestions we would like to pass along.

And another thing occurs to us. Several times on the



Ayrshire classes were not overcrowded and the judge did a conscientious job.

grounds this year we were asked where the sheep or the hogs could be found. People who come to the fair year after year know this; but there are obviously some who don't know their way around the grounds. Direction signs pointing to the quarters for the various types of stock would be easy to erect and might pay their cost in goodwill from the public.

A number of exhibitors new to the Lachute ring were in evidence this year and figured rather prominently in the prize lists. Among these we noted the St. Joseph Industrial School of Plantagenet, G. Legault, St. Hermas and C. G. McKillican, Maxville, Ont., all showing Holsteins. The Stittsville Lumber Company made its first appearance with a string of horses, and J. P. A. Smythe of Ste. Scholastique came with sheep and Herefords. Another new exhibitor of Herefords was Harold Lannin of Winchester, Ont., and L. Desmarais of St. Simon de Bagot brought in his herd of Canadian cattle.

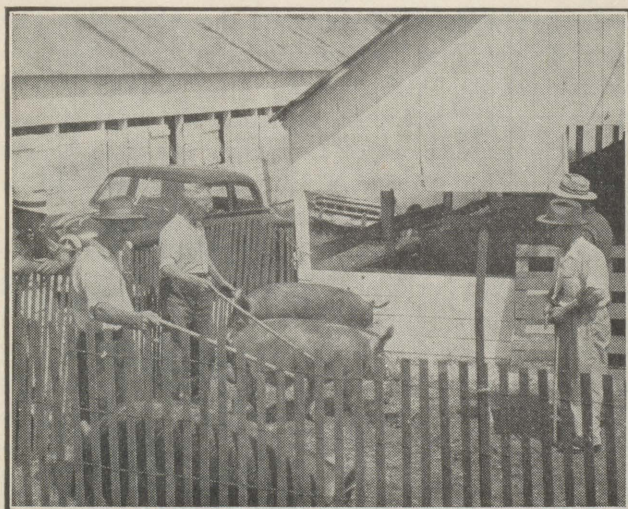
A count of noses showed the following representations in the different breeds:

Holstein	140
Ayrshire	75
Jersey	12
Gurnsey	26
Canadian	35
Hereford	34
Angus	42
* Shorthorn	9

The sheep classes were good and about the same numbers were in display as last year. Most of the classes were small but the animals were well brought out and were in excellent show condition. Hog classes brought out 85 head, and there was a good showing of poultry.

Judging Results

George Gladu had, in Holsteins, the senior and grand champion bull, the junior champion bull and the reserve junior female; he also took the junior get of sire and the junior breeder's herd group classes. The senior and



The Tamworth hogs made a good show in the outdoor ring.

grand champion female, and the reserves, went to McKillican along with the top placing in the senior get of sire class. Another new exhibitor, the St. Joseph Industrial School, showed the reserve senior and grand champion bull, the junior female ribbon went to Basil Dawley and the reserve junior male to the McArthur Estate. H. L. Guilbert was credited with the best display of Holsteins, and took the graded herd and progeny of dam classes.

In Ayrshires, J. H. Black had the senior and grand champions in both sexes; J. P. Bradley had reserve senior and grand champion female, and the junior and reserve grand champion bull. Erskine Rodger showed the junior champion female and both junior reserves. The reserve senior male was an Erskine McOuat entry. In the group classes Bradley had the graded herd, the senior get of sire and was adjudged to have the best display of Ayrshires on the grounds. Rodger had the junior get of sire and the junior herd, and Bruce Bros. the progeny of dam class.

The Sylvestres from St. Hyacinthe kept the Canadian honours in the family by taking all the major awards between them.

The catalogue listed only one entry for Jersey honours, that of secretary-manager S. G. Patterson, but a few head from Mrs. McCaig & Son of Ormstown made late entry and provided some stiff competition. Patterson entries took the senior and grand championship in the bull class, the reserve junior male and the junior female championships, as well as all the group classes. Mrs. McCaig had the major female championships and reserves and the junior and reserve grand champion bull.

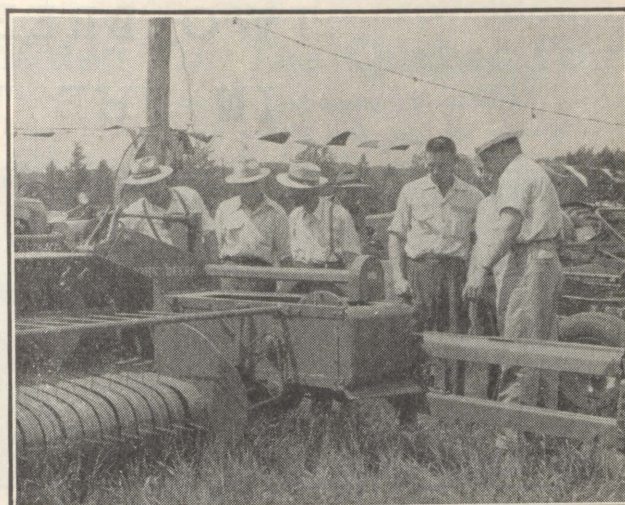
Remi and Jean-Philippe St. Jacques made up the whole Gurnsey show, and fought it out between them for the honours. Philippe had the junior female champion, the reserve junior female and the reserve junior and grand champion bull, along with the breeder's herd, while Remi took the other major ribbons.

In the beef cattle show the only competition was in Herefords, for only Saraguay Farms were out with Scotch Shorthorns, and only M. D. Smith of St. Hermas was showing Dual Purpose Shorthorns. In the Herefords, J. P. A. Smythe dominated the judging, taking all the championships except the reserve senior male, which was shown by Dr. H. S. Mitchell from Dalkeith, Ont., and the two junior reserves, shown by Harold Lannin.

Good Horse Classes

The heavy horses, though classes were not overly large, made a good showing and in our opinion it is unfortunate that the "green ring" where the horse judging goes on never has any spectators about while the show is in progress.

Percheron honours were divided between Gilbert Arnold, who had his usual large string out, and a new exhibitor, the Stittsville Lumber Company. Arnold had the senior and grand champion stallion, Stittsville Lumber the same in mares. The lumber company had the junior



Farm implement salesmen had plenty of machines on the grounds to demonstrate.

stallion, Arnold the junior mare, and they split the group classes.

John Heatlie showed the senior and grand champion Clydesdale stallion, Chas. Liberman the mare. Both junior champions were shown by Geo. Watson, and A. T. Cleland took the group classes. Arnold had the top champions in Canadian horses, L. Morin and E. Sylvestre winning the ribbons for the junior champion stallion and mare respectively.

Sheep Show Normal

Harold Skinner was the only exhibitor showing Shropshires, and he had little difficulty in taking the major awards with Oxfords. Boyd Ayre cleaned up with Cheviots and showed the best Suffolk ram, J. P. A. Smythe getting the nod for the ewe. Smythe took the two championships in Southdowns, with Lloyd Ayre having the prize for the best pen, and in Hampshires Lloyd Ayre dominated the classes and took the major awards. Dougall Cumming and W. E. Burton had the best Leicester ram and ewe respectively, with Cumming taking the pen prize.

In a rather small hog show only two breeds were shown. Cecil Acres had everything his own way with Tamworths, and W. E. Burton and M. Sylvestre divided prize money for the Yorkshire championships.

Junior Show is Always Popular

Four clubs took part in the junior show, put on the last day of the Fair. Lachute, Vaudreuil-Hudson, and Thurso took part in all the events, and the Arundel club was in on the judging contest only, and did not show any calves. Placings for first and second in the calf classes were: junior Ayrshires, David Bradley and Gaetan Thibodeau. Senior Ayrshires, Jack Liberman and Andre Boileau. Junior Holsteins, Kenneth Baxter and Lloyd Elder. Senior Holsteins, Marjorie Hay and Davis McVicar. Jerseys, Keith Morton and Alfred Closer. Gurnseys, Benjamin Legault and Denise St. Jacques. Beef cattle, George Pasco and Sandra Smith.

The junior champion showman was Carol Parker and the senior showman was Jack Leishman.

TWO BREED PICNICS IN THE TOWNSHIP

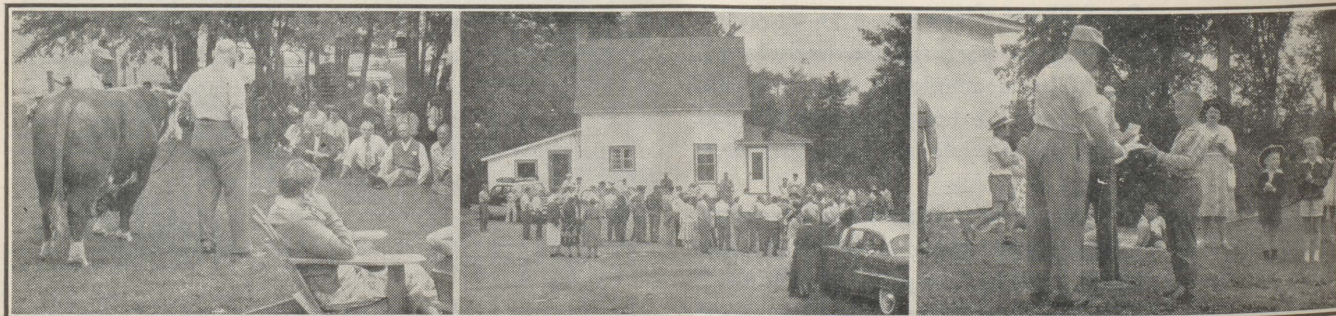


Jersey and Hereford breeders staged their annual field-day-picnics on June 23rd, the Jersey crowd meeting on the farm of Stuart Webster at Massawippi, and the Hereford people going across the lake to Eric Webster's place. It was a relaxing sort of programme at both events; everybody brought a picnic lunch, supplemented by coffee and ice cream served by the hosts, the children were along, and a lot of visiting was done. Judging contests were arranged at both, and the Hereford enthusiasts listened attentively while Dave Andrews, the Secretary of the Canadian Hereford Association, demonstrated the qualities to look for in choosing a good bull. Dr. Adrien Morin spoke about the encouraging prospects for beef farmers in that part of the country, and Douglas Baird of the Production Service at Ottawa talked briefly about performance testing with beef cattle being done co-operatively between the federal and provincial governments of some of the provinces.

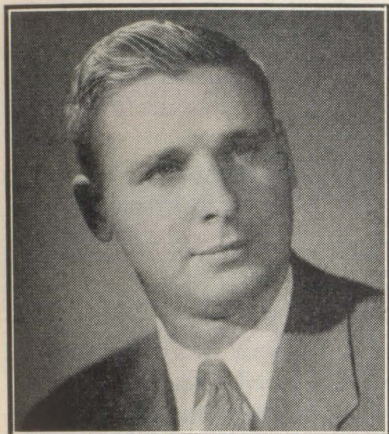
The Jersey meeting heard a talk from the popular local veterinarian Dr. Harris of Magog, who traced the start of cattle raising in Canada from the days of the first settlements.

The top panel of pictures shows the beautiful farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Webster, built high above Lake Massawippi; if you look closely you will see some of the picnickers under the trees at the left. In the centre are John McCaig, secretary, and Bob Simpson, president of the Quebec Jersey Club. At John's feet is the trophy for the judging contests. The last photo shows Dr. Harris in the middle of his talk.

The other panel shows, first, Mr. Andrews giving his type demonstration, and in the centre picture we see Field-man Art Bennett taking a busman's holiday as he auctions one of the two calves which were raffled and then sold to raise funds for the Association. The winners of both calves declined to take their share of the proceeds of the sale; one donated his portion to the Sherbrooke Hospital building Fund, and the other turned his back to the Association. In the last picture there is applause for David Wilson who won one of the prizes in the junior section of the judging contest.



Quebec Ayrshire Society's New Secretary



Raymond Lanctot jr. has been appointed Secretary-Manager of the Quebec Ayrshire Society, to fill the post that has been vacant since the resignation of François Boulais some time ago.

The new Secretary, though still a young man, has built up a wide acquaintance and has estab-

lished many contacts among livestock breeders in the province which will stand him in good stead in his new position. He has been brought up with Ayrshires, and has managed his father's farm and Ayrshire herd at West Brome since he left Macdonald College, where he studied Agriculture. For the past three and a half years he has been on the road meeting farmers, first as a representative of Purity Flour Mills, for whom he sold Pioneer feeds, and for the past year as salesman for Agriculture Chemicals Ltd. Although most of his contacts so far are in the Eastern Townships, it will not take long for him to become acquainted with Ayrshire breeders in other parts of the country, and his help and advice is at the disposal of all members of the Society.

Married, with one daughter, Mr. Lanctot lives at Sweetburg, P. Q. and may be reached at that address.

Changes and Improvements Slated For The Quebec Fair

Various improvements and changes in procedure at the Quebec Fair this fall will be welcomed by farmers who exhibit there. For one, sales of breeding stock will be encouraged and made easier, and arrangement will be made so that animals sold may be removed from the grounds immediately. Lists of animals which are for sale will be prepared and distributed, and each such animal will be properly identified with a card bearing its name, date of birth, and some notes on pedigree.

Each breed will have its own catalogue, and will be in its own barn, and if the breed associations agree, there will be an explanation of the classification system practised by each breed displayed on the barn doors.

Judging will be done only in the afternoons, in an attempt to attract larger crowds of spectators. A new public address system with a microphone hanging from the roof of the Arena will permit the judge to give a brief account of his reasons for placing each class as he did.

New quarters will be provided for the judging of sheep and hogs. More space will be made available for the sheep entries by turning one of the cattle barns over to the sheepmen, which in turn gives more room for the hogs. Sheep and horses will be kept separate according to breed, so that the public will see them all together.

Beef cattle—Herefords, Shorthorns and Angus—will all be represented and will have a building to themselves. Exhibitors of horses, dairy cattle and sheep will be able to take part in showmanship and judging contests, in which their herdsmen can also participate.

Hours of arrival and departure of livestock have been changed, and exhibitors may now arrive as late as 5.00 p.m. on Saturday, September 1st, and leave as early as 9.00 a.m. on Friday the 7th, so that they may travel in daylight.

And finally, the various breed associations hope to organize a mammoth chicken barbecue, the hosts for which will be the members of the Broiler Breeder's Association.

Fry-Cadbury Shippers' Syndicate

Five hundred concentrated milk producers in eleven parishes of the counties of Huntingdon, Chateauguy and Beauharnois have formed a syndicate of farmers who ship milk to the Fry-Cadbury plant in Huntingdon, where the milk is used to make chocolate. The organization meeting was presided over by E. Menard, president of the Valleyfield Federation of the U.C.C. and A. Billette, president of the Huntingdon Federation.

Mr. Menard explained the role of specialized syndicates or commodity groups, and led a study of the by-laws of the new one being organized. They later approved a board of directors and an executive for the syndicate was named.

Fifteen directors constitute the board, which is composed of members of the two language groups, with Romeo Legault of Huntingdon as president. A membership campaign has a goal of signing up at least 75% of the producers, so that the syndicate will be able to negotiate prices with the Fry-Cadbury Company under Quebec's new marketing regulations.

A similar syndicate of fruit and vegetable growers in the district north of Montreal has negotiated with the canning companies for a strawberry price, and finally reached agreement on a price a cent a quart better than Ontario growers were able to realize. This is the first notable success of price negotiations between company and commodity groups for Quebec Farmers.

Dear Readers:

At last, after weeks of endless rain, it finally cleared enough for us to finish the spring work. We couldn't sympathize with just ourselves as we grudgingly sat in the bay window and watched the downpour while our land got wetter and wetter, because such conditions affected the greater part of Canada. Those who did get their crops in worried about rot, and those of us who didn't worried about what we would plant. Statistics show that corn will make a profit here one year in five, while green oats are something that can be trusted in a year like this one; then if we have some nice weather from now on we may even harvest some ripe oats.

The very latest trend in agricultural news is the harvesting of cedar boughs. While waiting for the weather to clear we discussed the new business and decided to try our luck at it. The amount of profit is as yet undetermined as we have not yet received any returns. We looked at it this way; it did clear out a piece of pasture, so if we get enough out of it for the week's work we put in, we haven't lost anything and we have gained a piece of clean grazing ground.

It apparently takes 100 hours of work cutting the trees and limbing them to get enough chopped boughs for a truck load. During the winter I noticed trucks going by loaded with bales of the boughs but now the agent has invested in a tractor and forage harvester. They fork the boughs into the harvester and the chopped produce is blown into a truck with a high solid rack. They can transport more pounds per truck this way than when they baled it. From here it goes

to the plant where it is converted into cedar oil. The amount of oil made from the cedar determines the price, so we are anxiously waiting to hear from this venture before we decide whether to continue clearing the pasture of this weed tree.

Our pastures seem to be furnishing enough feed at present, while the hay crop looks very short. But a few hot days may give it an urge to grow. It will be a few days before we start silo filling with the clover crop off the piece of new seeding. Last year we finished haying on July eleventh. This year we will consider ourselves lucky if we get started by that date. The strawberries will be ripening about that time too, much later than they have been for a long time. The apple trees have just had their calyx spray and show signs of a good crop on the old trees. The young trees bore too heavily last year to expect much this season.

So everything is later than the oldest oldtimer can remember. Even the birds passing over on their north-bound trip have stopped for shelter in the trees and to feed on the lawn while waiting for the weather to warm up before continuing their trip. Such a variety of warblers has never been seen before in this vicinity. The ones staying in the maples were black with orange dots on body and wings. There was even a visit from a cardinal which is very rare indeed. I did feel sorry for the wee birds those cold nights. I hope they rested in the thick boughs in the hedge which would give them some protection.

The young pigs have reached the 100-pound mark. They are very good eaters and have gained well. The water tank gives them plenty of water and we prefer it to water bowls. This is probably why they are taking more meal because they have an ample supply of water.

Alice Wilson came over and told our Forum about her trip to Gananoque for the National Farm Forum Convention, and of the tour they made of the Thousands Islands. She showed us the brief case which was awarded to her by the National Council for work done in her Forum. She had a most enjoyable time and so did we, listening to her accounts of beauty spots, humorous happenings and the latest Farm Forum news.

Don't you think our better financial standing will strengthen Farm Forums in Quebec. We had a smaller membership last year but it may now be the grounds or foundation of a growing organization. Those joining up in the Quebec Farmers' Association think that they may become interested in Farm Forum as a study group, or to keep them posted on the latest happenings in an action group.

What did you find out about the fire engine. Do you think we will be able to interest the residents and will it be better not to approach the Council because that may hinder the operations? Was just wondering.

Sincerely,

Wally



21

Convenient... Payable at par, anywhere. FOR SALE AT ALL CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN

by Minnie Coupland

I would like to tell you a little about mentally retarded children. We do not live in the dark ages and hide these children away. Parents are being educated more and are putting their teeth into it, so to speak, and doing something for them.

Mental retardation is not a disease in itself, but a condition of impaired or incomplete mental development dating from birth or an early age. Mental retardation should not be confused with mental illness, though some have severe emotional problems, nor is it true that it can be cured. There is no known medical treatment or training program which can give a truly mentally-deficient individual normal intelligence or enable him to function at a normal level. But training and education will enable him to reach his full potential and allow him to do things he could not accomplish without such help.

Mrs. Geo. Leggett of Lachute Mills, who was Provincial Convenor of Welfare & Health at the time, and Miss Verna Hatch of Sherbrooke, Convenor of Education at the same time, both tried to get action on this project. Circulars were sent out asking the branches to list the number of mentally retarded children in their vicinities. Mrs. Leggett knew of a few in her area. She called on the parents, giving them the first hope that something could be done for their children.

One woman offered to go to Montreal to take an observer's course. The school opened in January, of that year, 1954, with the School Board helping with the salary. A room was opened in a church basement and volunteer helpers were accepted. There were five children ranging in age from 5 to 18 years.

With the response shown here it was evident that schools for this type of children are urgently needed. In August 1955 there was a letter in our local paper, written by a mother who had a retarded child, the result of an accident. Our County President contacted her to see what response she had received, and also wrote the Association for the Help of Retarded Children Quebec Inc., Montreal, Mr. L. H. Hall, President.

Mr. Hall came to Sherbrooke in October and explained the work being done by his Association. He suggested that we move slowly and make a careful study of local condi-

tions. Another meeting was called of interested persons, an executive elected and the decision made to join the Association. Members are made up of parents and friends who are interested in helping children live a more normal life.

There were so many needs to be met, money, a teacher, classroom, equipment. Various kinds of sales were held, donations received ranging from \$1 to \$100; organizations in the vicinity also helped financially and the two local school boards.

Our problem was a teacher. Finally a woman, who is also a W. I. member, decided to go to Montreal and take the required three weeks' training course. This was done after she had visited the Montreal Schools for Retarded Children. The school in Sherbrooke County opened on the first day of February, a Red Letter day for us. Sunday School rooms were loaned by Grace Chapel and a class started of three girls and two boys. There are 27 volunteers on the list taking turns in helping the teacher, many of them W. I. members. As one of these volunteer helpers it is very gratifying to see the progress made by these children. One little fellow at first would not join in the morning lunch period, this is to teach manners. In two weeks he was joining in with the rest. I only wish you could see him now, he's all boy and a yard wide. It's just a miracle!

The children arrive about 8.45 a.m. to start school at nine. Most of them can take off their coats and hang them up. Then they sit in a row and the teacher welcomes each one individually; then they sing "The Queen" and start lessons.

They use peg boards, puzzles, and paste pictures in scrap books. Three of them can walk a straight line with a bean bag on his head. At present they are making place mats with string, and have started making letters. If you were to pick up one of these books and look at the printed letters you would not know these children were retarded; it's just as neat as can be.

I hope this story of what has been done in two communities will be helpful to others who wish to undertake this most satisfying of projects.

The Month With The W.I.

Cheers and congratulations to Bonaventure County for its well edited newspaper, "The Bonaventure Echo". Many of us were fortunate enough to see a copy and understand the tremendous effort that went into this worthwhile project. Mrs. Wheeler Adams, Matapedia, County Publicity Convenor, worked with Mr. Anslow, Editor of the Campbellton Graphic, where the paper was published. A life membership was awarded Mrs. Adams in recognition of her untiring work in carrying this through.

Splendid co-operation was given by branches in the signing of the petition urging improvement of conditions for the mentally ill in this province. Other items noted frequently were discussion of county annual meetings held earlier and the response to the CAC membership campaign. Around 25 more branches enrolled their convenors of Home Economics.

Argenteuil: Arundel took charge of the supper connected with the community Centennial Celebrations the end of June. Mrs. A. M. Qdziak, Montreal, demonstrated making artificial flowers and exhibits were sent to Lachute Fair. One new member was welcomed. Brownsburg held a banquet to celebrate 30 years of W.I. work. Exhibits were also sent to Lachute Fair, and later will go to Ottawa Fair. Catering at the Boy Scout Rally brought in \$170. A talk on "Patent Medicines" was given by Mrs. B. Sugden. Jerusalem-Bethany is planning a trip for July. Lachute had a travelogue on the West Indies, by the Convenor of Education, Mrs. A. O. Ponder, Lakefield heard articles on UNESCO and planned a Bazaar and Food Sale. Morin Heights had a talk, illustrated with slides, on Mexico by a member who had recently visited there. At end of term \$10 was given for prizes in local school. Pioneer had a talk by Mrs. Keith McCaig, who attended the Leadership Course and Mr. Lagarde of Lachute Flooring Co., discussed "Resilient Floors—their Care and Maintenance". Net proceeds from a Food Sale were \$44.85. Upper Lachute-East End sent cotton to the Cancer Society. Miss H. Smith showed colored films of her trip



The South Hull hall where the Gatineau County W.I. held its meeting.



Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Hodgins, with Miss Pritchard at the right. These three went to the first meeting held in Pontiac County in 1911 to discuss organizing a Women's Institute. It was another two years before the first branch was formed.

abroad. Three generations of one family are members of this branch.

Bonaventure: Grand Cascapedia sold a quilt made by the branch during the winter. Marcil welcomed two new members and heard thanks from the Cancer Society for used cotton. A donation of \$15 was voted the Agricultural Fair (\$10 for Handicrafts, \$5 for cooking) and \$2.75 was netted from a cookie sale. Matapedia gave seeds to the school children and made plans for the School Fair. Mrs. M. Marshall demonstrated how to knit a bedspread and members received material for making one. Almost \$100 was made from a card party and remnant and rummage sale. Port Daniel-Shigawake-Marcil JWI are working out a new name for their group. Six members are taking a slipper course. Restigouche also distributed seeds to the children. School prizes of \$2 will be given to each of the schools in the district.

Brome: Austin was hostess to the County Annual. An exhibit was sent to the Convention display. Knowlton's Landing held a plant sale and heard an article, "Gardeners do Live Longer". Sutton donated \$5 to the Red Cross.

Chat-Huntingdon: Aubrey-Riverfield had a discussion on Civil Defence and an Apron demonstration. Card parties brought in \$38. Dundee gave advice on houseplants and their care outdoors while away on vacation and heard a reading "How to live 365 Days a Year." The demonstration here was on getting most juice from a lemon. Franklin Centre's demonstration was "Circular Skirt for a Child". Donations of linens and household articles were given a member who had suffered loss by fire and remnants were received from Simpson-Sears for booth at Havelock Fair. Hemmingford had a demonstration on Floral Arrangements and at Howick the demonstration was "How to Wash Woollen Sweaters". Interior Decoration was the

topic of the program. *Huntingdon* discussed Civil Defence and had quizzes on mosquitoes (their ways and how to combat them) and the Q.W.I. Seeds were given to members from the whitest marigold available and prizes will be given in August to those having the whitest blooms. Two readings: "The Marigold Treasure Hunt", and "Settlement of the West", were read. *Orms town* bought 24 folding chairs for the Consolidated School. Beauty Technicians demonstrated their products.

Compton: *Brookbury* has purchased 80 yards of flannelette to make into articles for the Cecil Memorial Home. Plans are made for a bus trip to the Granby Zoo. Donation are: \$5 each to Sherbrooke Hospital and Bury Dental Clinic, and \$11 toward High School prizes. *Bury* donated \$50 to the Bury Dental Clinic, \$11 for High School prizes, \$10 prizes for Cookshire Fair and \$25 to the Pope Memorial Student Loan Fund. A paper was read on "Bread" and home-made breads were auctioned. *Cantebury* had a quiz on the Handbook and another on plants. Clothing was sent to Save the Children and Cecil Memorial Home, and \$10 donated the Pope Memorial Student Loan Fund. *East Angus* held a paper drive which netted \$54.60; an apron sale, \$14.55; and bulbs sold, \$1.45. A donation of \$25 was made to Cookshire Bursary. The program was a paper on "Tulips from the Netherlands" and the life history of Mrs. A. V. Warner. *East Clifton* had a quiz on the Handbook and held a Chinese auction. *Sawyer ville* donated \$3 toward prizes at Cookshire Fair and brought in clothing for Save the Children and the Cecil Memorial Home. *Scotstown* sent 25 squares to the Women's Voluntary Services.

Gaspé: Mrs. C. E. Dow, O.B.E., a Past President both of Q.W.I. and F.W.I.C., was guest speaker at the Gaspé County Annual Meeting. *Haldimand* donated prize for mathematics in Grade VII. The guest speaker was the local Red Cross Nurse on "Health in the Kitchen", followed by a scrambled world contest on Health. *Wakeham*

donated new swings to Gaspé South Intermediate School and had the old ones repaired. Plans were made for the Glove-making course and a quiz on the Handbook was enjoyed.

Gatineau: *Aylmer East* held a school picnic for about 300 children. Each convenor gave an item and a lively discussion was held on women working outside the home. *Eardley* heard a paper on "Raising Poultry" and a reading, "The Hen". Jumbled breeds of poultry was the contest. *Lower Eardley* had an exhibit of old china with its history. A talk was given "How China is Made" and a chinaware contest held. Mrs. Watson spoke on "What Constitutes our Provincial Government" and urged all to vote in the provincial election. Cotton was sent the Cancer Society. *Wakefield* held its annual garden party for the hospital; the proceeds, \$130, spent on furnishings for the Nurse's Residence. Members assist with the Dental Clinic and \$25 was donated to this project. About 150 children have been treated.

Megantic: *Inverness* planned a tea and arranged for articles to be sent to the Convention Exhibit. A paper was read on "Making Slip Covers" and a quilt tacked. The school fair was discussed and \$20 donated to the Calf Club.



Mrs. Brown and Mrs. David present a cheque for \$162 from the Missisquoi County W.I. to Mr. L. S. Lee, Governor of the B.M.P. Hospital in Sweetsburg. The money is to be used to purchase an analyzer in memory of Mrs. G. Beach, Mrs. Brown's mother, the founder of the first Women's Institute in Quebec.



The executive of the new Junior W.I.: at South Hull. In the photo are Phyllis Labonte, Secretary, Stella Hall, President, Marilyn Hill, first Vice-President, and Louise Lemieux, the Treasurer.

Missisquoi: *Dunham* had a paper, "Some of Our Best Friends are Skunks", by the Convenor of Agriculture, who also conducted a contest on hidden names of apples. Plans for the exchange of programs with foreign W.I. branches were discussed also the food sales to be held during the summer. *Fordyce* awarded prizes for greatest improvement in Grade VII in both Household Science and Manual Training. Two films were shown and the monthly drawing for the Anniversary Fund was held. *Stanbridge East* had a Singer Demonstration and another is to be held later. A donation of \$25 was gratefully acknowledged from the Department of Social Welfare and Youth for the Sports Program in conjunction with the School Fair. Thanks

were also expressed for the donation of a wheel chair by Miss Sigsby of Bedford. This chair is to be in charge of the Convenor of Welfare & Health and to be loaned to anyone in the vicinity as needed.

Montcalm: *Rawdon* has just completed a successful season with its Dental Clinic. Stuffed toys are to be made for a summer sale (Echoes of the Leadership Course?) A card party is planned.

Papineau: *Lochaber* had a talk given by the Convenor of Agriculture. An older member displayed a rug made during the winter.



The Pontiac County annual meeting. From left to right are Mrs. LeBaron, the Provincial President, Miss B. Altimas, Mrs. R. N. Hodgins, Mr. R. N. Hodgins, Mrs. Findlay, Miss H. Hodgins, the County Secretary-Treasurer, and Miss Pritchard.

Pontiac: *Bristol* had a discussion about the grounds of the Community Hall and Punch Work was demonstrated. *Clarendon* members each paid \$1 to the Oxygen Tent Fund. *Quyon* heard a paper on "Conservation" by Mrs. Clarke. *Shawville* has formed a committee to look after local fairs. A talk was given by one of the teachers on "World Citizenship Movement".

Quebec: *Valcartier* has formed two committees: Recreation and Ways and Means. The whole branch (which is a large one) has been divided into five groups for Handicraft work. Donations were given to Protestant and Catholic Schools for prizes at the June closing and linen was handed in for the Cancer Society.

Richmond: *Cleveland's* convenors gave readings on their various topics. Members toured the Brown Shoe Factory. Plans were made for an ice-cream social and \$10 was sent to the Cancer Society. *Gore* had a contest on Song Titles. A broadcast on Citizenship was given in May. Another donation of \$10 to the Cancer Society was reported here and a food sale held. *Melbourne Ridge* displayed the articles to be sent to the Convention Exhibit. A donation of \$5 was sent to the Sherbrooke Hospital and \$2.22 netted from an auction of parcels. *Richmond Hill* had a discussion on "Canning" and a contest on Cookies, with prizes. A party aided the treasury. *Richmond YWI* had a slip and plant sale. *Shipton* sent used cotton to the Cancer Society. A demonstration on cake decorating was enjoyed and a course on Hat-making.

Shefford: *Granby Hill* discussed the new Women's Page in the Gazette and held a menu contest. A life membership was given to Mrs. J. Ossington, a member of this branch. *Granby West* had a contest on trees and flowers. *South Roxton* learned new ways of serving chicken and had a talk on woodlots and their care. A donation of \$5 was sent the Red Cross. Two branches in this county discussed plans for a first of July picnic. *Waterloo-Warden* heard a paper, "Today is my Future". A gift was presented to the First Aid instructor by the 12 members taking this course. The Hat-remodelling course was attended by 16 members. Membership has been taken out in the UN Association.

Stanstead: *Ayer's Cliff* had a contest on flowers and remembered many shut-ins. *Beebe* had Miss E. MacIntosh as guest speaker on "Japanese Gardens". The sale of Mother's Day flowers netted \$25 for the local hospitals and \$15 was made from a tea. Talent money was turned in. *Hatley Centre* discussed the broadcast and planned the Convention exhibit. The branch is entering a decorated float in the July 1st celebrations. Donations were \$10 to the North Hatley Scholarship Fund and \$5 to the Sherbrooke Hospital. *Minton* discussed a visit to the Cecil Memorial Home, planned a food sale and held a spice contest. The usual round robin was circulated. *Stanstead North* heard a report by Miss C. I. Mackenzie of the School Fair meeting. A collection of cotton materials, bathing suits, etc. was made for the Crippled Children's Camp at Ayer's Cliff. The project for the month is a refreshment counter at a local auction sale. *Tomifobia* had Mr. W.G. MacDougall, District Agronomer, as guest speaker. A supper netted the sum of \$13.35. *Way's Mills* gave the broadcast over WIKÉ, Newport, had a rummage sale and dinner, and held a Millinery course.



Mrs. J. Ossington, at left, the Provincial Convenor of Citizenship, is presented with a life membership by her branch, Granby Hill, with the President, Mrs. Gordon Neil, making the presentation. Mrs. Ossington is also past-president of Shefford County W.I. and Secretary of her branch.



The Lennoxville Workshop closed with a tea. In the usual order are Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Skinner and Miss McOuat.

Vaudreuil: Cavagnal had Mrs. Catto, Vice-President, Montreal Branch of the UN Association, to speak on "World Citizenship, What is Our Responsibility?" The sum of \$17.80 was made on a food sale at this meeting.

OFFICE HAPPENINGS

The latest "Alert" to reach the Q.W.I. office speaks of the membership drive sponsored by the National Federation of Labour Youth. All branches of that organization have been ordered by the Party to co-operate actively in the drive. The approach to young people is indirect. The method is to establish contact through such projects as the current NFLY Ten Million Dollar Sports Campaign, and through picnics, sports, cultural events and travel tours. Warn your young people to investigate carefully before associating with any of these movements.

The Associated Country Women of the World is working on a third filmstrip. This will be entitled, "The Homes We Live In", and will be just that, showing the variety of homes in which ACWW members live in the 28 countries now comprising that organization. The plan is to have the film strip ready for its first showing at the July meeting of the ACWW Executive Committee in London.

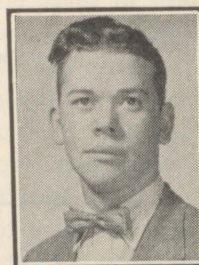
"Rearing Children of Goodwill" is the theme on which the Canadian Council of Christian and Jews is basing its program. This was declared at a meeting attended by representatives of more than 20 organizations, including the Q.W.I., to make plans to set up a branch in Montreal. The movement is growing rapidly; its purpose, the brotherhood of man.

UNESCO Gift Coupons Plan

Subscriptions reported this month are:

Brownsburg	\$25	
Beebe	23	(proceeds of a food sale)
Clarendon	10	
Arundel	10	
Pioneer	5	
Sutton	5	
Fordyce	21	(\$1.00 per member)

Winners — Q.W.I. Awards



The above students are Q.W.I. Award winners at Macdonald College. On the left, Miss Andrea Gustafson of Magog, Quebec, who won the Frederica Campbell Macfarlane Scholarship for high honours in the first year of the B. Sc. (H. Ec.) course; Mr. Norris Sample of Hemmingford, Quebec, the Q.W.I. Bursary, awarded for high marks in the first year of the Diploma Course; and Miss Evelyn Jean Kerr of Howick, Quebec, the Mrs. Alfred Watt Memorial Scholarship for high marks in the second year of the B. Sc. (H. Ec.) course.

The Q.W.I. joins Macdonald College in wishing these young people continued success.

The report of the Quebec Bureau of Statistics shows that in 1955 the farm value of milk production amounted to \$181,160,000, which is an increase over the 1954 figure of \$174,292,000. This value represents about 38% of the total income of farmers from agriculture.

The market value of dairy products (sales value of the product or by-produce) includes the haulage cost of milk and cream from the farm to the plant, manufacturing cost of the product made, pasteurizing and bottling costs. This value of the products finished and available for consumption amounts in 1955 to \$239,865,000, compared with \$228,141,000 in the preceding year.

* * *

In United States the production of frozen foods increased by an estimated 67% during 1955.

*Creative
Typesetting*

by

TYPOGRAPHIC SERVICE REG'D

1061 ST. ALEXANDER ST.

UN. 6-6547



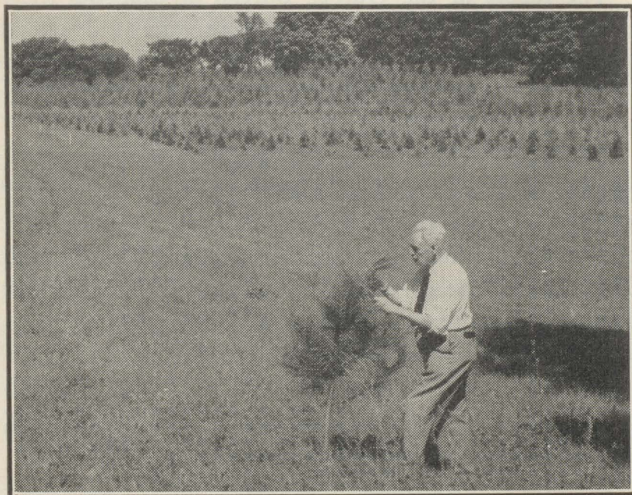
THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

Work In The Woods Goes On Apace

Macdonald College's Arboretum is administered by the Morgan Arboretum and Woodland Development Association, and their annual meeting was held at the Chalet in the woods last month. Mr. Vernon Johnson, President of the Canadian International Paper Company, was elected to the presidency, succeeding Col. Garnet Strong who had held the office for the past two years. Directors elected were Dr. George Dion, Prof. R.I. Brawn, Dr. Louis Johnson, Col. Strong, Mr. J. Bartlett Morgan and W.A.E. Peplar.



The Curator of the Arboretum, Dr. W. H. Brittain, examining a young red pine. In the background is a mass planting of larches, with small cedars and Norway spruce in front of them.

Dr. W. H. Brittain, the Curator, reported a year of progress during which extensive improvements had been made in the woodlot. New land had been cleared, mass plantings of economic species of trees had continued and new specimens were added to the floral groups. Improvement cutting carried out in two sections of the woodlot had yielded satisfactory quantities of pulp wood, wood for syrup making, veneer wood and saw logs. Maple syrup was made as usual, though the weather conditions prevail-

ing in the spring made the syrup crop the smallest since operations began some years ago. One of the highlights of the season's operations was a sugaring-off party arranged for the McGill Graduates' Society, which was attended by over 1700 people.

Courses in woodlot management are available in certain educational institutions, but Macdonald College was the first to set up a special department in the Faculty of Agriculture devoted exclusively to this subject; and no other institution has the incomparable advantage of having, on its property, an arboretum and a woodlot to support the theoretical work. Organization of the courses of study in woodlot management, supervision of woodland operations and the starting of a programme of promotion and extension work in farm forestry has been most capably carried out by Mr. A.R.C. Jones, Lecturer in Woodlot Management.

Prof. Neilson Goes Abroad

The University of Kasetsart, which is just outside the city of Bangkok in Thailand, will be home to Prof. Neilson, Director of the School of Household Science, for the next year. As a result of a request from the Government of Thailand through F.A.O., Prof. Neilson has been granted a year's leave of absence from her duties here to help the authorities of the University of Kasetsart get their new five-year course in Home Economics running smoothly. She will also help the Thai government establish a programme of extension work in Home Economics throughout the country.

Prof. Neilson left for Rome, headquarters of F.A.O., on July 9th, and flew from there to Bangkok to take up her new duties.

Bruce Ayearst, Quyon, Quebec, a member of the Diploma Class of 1948 passed away at his home on June 30th, 1956. Macdonald College extends deepest sympathy to his family.

How Grain Prices May Rise With Large Surpluses

Most of you will remember three and four years ago when feed grain prices in Eastern Canada during the winter months were very high. There is some indication that this may be repeated again this year although not likely to the same extent. Then as now there is a logical explanation for higher grain prices in the East while there are large surpluses on farms and in storage in the West.

At the present time the total supply of grain is over 1 billion bushels made up of about 750 million bushels of wheat, 150 million bushels of oats, and 160 million bushels of barley.

The critical bottleneck is the storage and handling facilities at the Lakehead, along the St. Lawrence, and at the Maritime, Churchill and Pacific Coast ports. Total storage capacity at these points is about 125 million bushels. At the opening of the shipping season about 100 million bushels were in position. Normally after the season starts from 25 to 28 million bushels a week can move through these outlets.

Export demand since last August has been rather slack. However there is every indication that this will pick up sharply. There may be some urgency this year to meet shortages resulting from the severe winter in Europe.

It is anticipated that the demand for at least certain grades of grain will exceed our ability to move it into position from country elevators and farm storage. When demand exceeds supply, then prices for these grades in short supply will rise. There will be a rush to move grains of the grades in high demand into shipping position. Other grades, such as feed grains, as a result could also be in a positional short supply.

If export demand remains strong throughout the summer and into the winter rail-shipment period, eastern feeders might possibly be faced with another period of short supplies and higher prices. Farm groups and co-operatives will want to be on the lookout for the reappearance of the costly (to farmers) business of "premiums" paid by one buyer to another for grain in transit to fill immediate orders and the equally costly delays in delivery. Now is the time for farm groups to reopen the discussion of a grain bank for eastern feeders.

— Information for this item
from "Canadian Grain Commentary"

In Canada a company is making polyethylene bags in place of metal cans for shipping cream. It saves 25% in weight and 50% in shipping space. Each bag holds ten pounds of cream and they are packed four to a corrugated container.

Kennebec, A Good Chipping Potato

Potatoes used for chips or crisps must have certain characteristics which not all varieties possess. First, the potatoes must be of low moisture content so that when fried there is relatively little water to draw off. The less water loss there is, the crisper and less oily the resultant chip. A second requirement is low reducing content. Varieties differ in original sugar content and also in the rate at which sugar is formed in storage and in the rate at which the concentration can be subsequently reduced by conditioning at 70 to 80 degrees before use.

Of the varieties tested at the Canada Department of Agriculture Experimental Farm, Kentville, N.S. the variety Kennebec has been found to meet these requirements very satisfactorily. This potato, when mature, has enough dry matter content to give a good yield of chips of comparatively low oil content. It is easier to grow than the Netted Gem, the favourite chipping variety, and is a good yielder. Tubers are smooth and have shallow eyes, thus lending themselves readily to mechanical or steam peeling with little waste.

It has been reported that this potato can be held for a considerable period at 50 degrees without sprouting and at 40 degrees it can be held for nine months. Reducing sugar accumulation in 42 degree storage has been found at Kentville to be fairly slow and tubers can be conditioned on removal from storage to clear the accumulation satisfactorily.

New Increase in Number of Tree Farms This Year

The Quebec Forestry Association is planning a new increase in the number of Tree Farms during the next season. At the end of 1955 there were a total of 121 Tree Farms established in the province covering a total area of 68,943 acres. The Association of conservation has an objective of 25 new Tree Farms in 1956 and it expects to place under systematic forest management a total of more than 75,000 acres of private lands. The technicians and engineers who are members of the regional committee working under the guidance of the parent body will visit all the certified Tree Farms during the summer and the fall.

The conditions to become a Tree Farmer are as follows: to agree to maintain the woodlands for growing forest crops, to protect their woodlands adequately, to agree that cutting practices will be satisfactory to insure future forest crops.

A minimum of 3 acres with 640 trees per acres is required. Owners of well managed woodlands or those who plan to improve their woods by protection and wise cutting may be candidates.

Applications must be sent to the regional branches or the Head Office of the Quebec Forestry Association Inc., in Quebec.



THE MACDONALD LASSIE